

Kentucky Gazette.

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NEW SERIES, No. 7. Vol. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

TERMS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

For one year in advance, specie, 2 50
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If the money is not paid in advance or within three months after subscribing the price will be one third more.—No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 3.]
AN ACT for altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the next term of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, the term directed by law to be held at Albany on the last Tuesday in January, shall instead thereof, be held at Albany on the third Tuesday in January in each year thereafter.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 1, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 4.]

AN ACT to revive and continue in force, an act, entitled "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act, passed the eighth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian" be, and the same is hereby declared, to be revived, and to continue in force for three years, and until the termination of the session of Congress next ensuing.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 1, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

AN ACT to amend "An act concerning wreckers and wrecked property," passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, entitled, "An act concerning wreckers and wrecked property," approved by the Governor the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, be and the same is hereby disapproved and declared null and void.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 1, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.



AGRICULTURAL.

FRUIT TREES.

The new method of raising fruit trees by planting the scions, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining choice fruit.

It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious and requires no stalk or tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand; and the labor of a man for one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard. The scions are obtained. The method of preparing is as follows: Take the scions as for engraving, and at any time after the first of February and till the buds begin to grow considerably; and dip each end of the shoot in melted pitch or wax, resin and tallow, and bury it in the ground the buds uppermost, whilst the body lies in a horizontal position, and at a depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way will bear in three or four years, from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. Dr. Parry, of this village, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears, in the middle of July, two of which are now in full blossom at the surface of the ground and appears flourishing! The composition he used was melted shoemaker's wax.

JOSEPH PATER.

YOUNG ORCHARDS.

To diminish the growth of weeds round fruit trees, spread on the ground round the fresh transplanted trees, as far as the roots extend, the refuse stalks of flax, after the fibrous parts have been separated.

This gives them surprising vigor, as no weeds will grow under the refuse of flax, and the earth remains fresh and loose. Old trees treated in this

manner, when drooping in an orchard will recover, and push out vigorous shoots. In place of flax stalks, the leaves which fall from trees in autumn may be substituted, but they must be covered with waste twigs, or any thing else that can prevent the wind blowing them away.

TALES, &c.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
THE INDIAN OF THE FALLS VALLEY;

OR THE FOUNDLING MAID.

In this adopted babe I hold
With anxious fondness to my breast,
My heart's sole comfort I behold,
More dear than life when life was blest,—
I found her pining, fainting, cold.

Crabbe.

Following the example of the 'Great Unknown,' who, in his excellent novel of *Kendiworth*, says, 'it is the privilege of tale-tellers to commence their stories in an inn, even in such a place will I, without prelude, introduce my readers. It was in Canada, and not far from those mighty Falls which are justly ranked among the most wonderful works of the creation, that the humble tavern of John Copeland (Major John, as some, heaven knows why, entitled him) displayed a sign of the rosy god, astride his barrel, and giving notice, that there, accommodation for man and horse could be afforded. Being the only public house in that part of the country, Major John thrived tolerably well, for even in those days, when the conveniences of travelling that we now enjoy were unknown, many were the travellers led that way, in order to see one of the most sublime works of nature, and who always gave the host of the Bacchus Inn their patronage.

It was on a pretty stormy night on the 5th of November, that Major John and his wife Sally (for I had forgotten to premise that John was no Benedict) were disturbed from their rest by a loud knocking at the door. 'Arouse thee, man,' cried the dame; 'hear you not what a clamour some one is making for admittance? a pretty host, forsooth, who would keep a customer tarrying without on a night like this—up, I say, and speed to your duty, Major John!' As a dutiful husband should, mine host of the Bacchus obeyed, and opening the door, discovered an Indian, who seemed to wrap his bearskin mantle with much care about something which he bore in his arms. Upon finding that his guest was of a different character than what he had hoped for, John would in all probability have closed his door; but the Indian, without speaking, pushed him aside, and entering the long hall, seated himself before the cheerful fire which night and day was kept blazing on the extensive hearth. 'You are familiar and unceremonious, I find, said the landlord; 'I know it, white man,' said the Indian; 'and it is my duty to be so at this moment, and unfolding the mantle, displayed to the view of the astonished Major, a white female infant. 'Save us, man!' cried John, 'and where got you that baby? Ask me no questions now,' returned Niagara; 'for by that name we will call the Indian; but waste and get something wherewith to feed the child, and send your woman to attend it, for I know nothing of these matters.' It was not long before the wife of John made her appearance, and taking the child from the Indian, seated herself before the fire and satisfied the cravings of the little stranger's appetite; while John, having drawn a pot of ale for the red man, and another for himself, drew his chair closer to the fire, and with his wife, was all attention, to hear how Niagara became possessed of the white infant. 'They say,' commenced the narrator, 'that to the red man, only, ferocity and cruelty can belong; and that humanity and charity can exist only in the breast of the white man. But it is a lie; the Great Spirit, when he created our race, and gave to them the colour which distinguishes them from others of his creatures, bestowed upon them hearts capable of feeling for the unhappy, and susceptible of all the gentle feelings of love and charity. I was journeying from the south towards my wigwam, which is in the valley that lies near the Great Falls, when I heard what I fancied were the lamentations of distress. It was very dark, for there was neither moon nor star in the vast expanse of heaven, from which the snow fell thicker and faster than it even does now. I paused to listen. Hearing the cry again, I proceeded in the direction from whence the sound came, and found the infant which now sleeps on the woman's bosom; beside it laid a female whom I suppose was the mother of the child; but the poor creature had perished in the storm, and she was cold and stiff in death. This little girl also would have perished, but I took her in my arms, and the bear skin kept her warm. 'White man (and as he spoke he rose from his seat) Niagara has not shed one tear since the night which his son was murdered by an Indian with whom he had quarrelled, until he found this little child, exposed to the tempest and alone in the world. Niagara considers it as his own; he adopts it as his daughter; it shall be the sole comfort of his existence; he lives retired, even from the place of his birth, and his wife has long since sought the land of spirits. Man and woman, if your hearts are not as cold and as hard as the rocks over which the waters whose roar you may now hear, louder than the storm, roll with impetuous force, you will take and cherish this little foundling, until four winters and summers have passed away. I will see her daily, and the old Indian will be as a father unto her. The feeling Major and his wife readily promised to do what Niagara had so emphatically requested; and as soon as the sun rose, the Indian kissed his adopted child and departed.

Passing over the period of time that intervened between the above night and little Maria's (for so she had been called) attaining the age of four years, we bring our readers to that period. The rosy little girl ran joyfully to meet her father, (for as such she had been taught to consider Niagara,) as she espied him coming towards the dwelling of the Copelands. The good woman knew that the Indian had come to take the child, who was as dear to her as though it had been her own, and she wept bitterly; even John shed a tear in parting with her. 'She shall be taught to remember you with love,' said Niagara; and while she kneels in prayers of thanks to the Great Spirit who preserved her, she shall implore blessings for the kind beings who cherished her in infancy.' Niagara and his little charge soon arrived at the valley in which his humble cot was situated; it was a wild, yet beautifully romantic spot—Time has so altered the appearance of things, that no vestige of the Falls Valley remains: yet such a place was once in existence and it may still perhaps live in the memory of some of the oldest inhabitants of that part of the country.

Educated without sophistry, taught to adore in the simplicity of nature the great Author of all, one heroine grew up in virtue as she did in beauty. Like the flower which, attaining its bloom in full perfection, repays the gardener for the care and labour he has bestowed on its cultivation, so did the affection of Maria repay the old chief for the anxiety and watchfulness with which he had reared the beautiful creature, now the darling and support of his age. With the fleetness of the mountain fawn would she lead over hill and dale, and she would climb every eminence where she loved to behold the orb of day rise to illuminate the world and cheer mankind; or see him decline in the western sky, warning creatures that the hour of rest was near. Thus passed the morning of Maria's life; sorrow had not 'her young days clouded,' and her heart, in the buoyancy of youthful innocence and joy, was the seat of every gentle feeling that could ornament and dignify the human character. It is not in the course of nature, however, that the life-barge of any mortal should sail over the sea of existence, without some storms to shatter it; even when the surface is calm and bright, too often some rock will be concealed, whereon it may be thrown and destroyed.

In the same valley where the young Maria resided so happily with her Indian father, dwelt a youth, whose beautiful form and manly heart endeared him to old Niagara, and equally so to Maria. They loved each other, not with that romantic fervency of which we so often hear, but never behold existing, but with that steady fondness, that unsullied purity, which no change of fortune can vary or decrease. Sanctioned by the approving smiles of the old chief, it was settled that Arthur Evans should wed Maria, the wild yet loveliest flower that ever bloomed in the Falls Valley. Every one rejoiced in her approaching felicity; all hastened to give her joy; and prospects of a happier bride, never elated the human soul, than did the approaching union of Arthur and Maria promise. The day at length arrived, and all the inhabitants of the Valley came to do honour to the bride, who in all the bloom that seventeen healthy, happy summers could give, seemed the spirit of a better world deigning to preside over the festivities of the innocent. Even Major John and the good Sally came to participate in the happiness of the maid; and the wife declared that although she had been to many a wedding, she had never beheld a more beautiful bride giving felicity to a man.

Not even was there a more beautiful couple, nor a more interesting sight, than when, on the lawn fronting Niagara's cot, as the moon shed her silver light over the Valley, Arthur and Maria stood up in the midst of the village circle. 'Tottering with age, and weak with infirmities, the venerable and good Niagara rose from the verandah seat rendered so by the hands of the affectionate Maria, who had made, as it were, a seat of all the wild flowers of the heath, for her adored parent. He approached his children; not a sound was heard; all seemed impressed with the interesting solemnity of the scene. Taking their hands, he raised his eyes to the starry canopy above them, and for some minutes remained silent, though apparently in deep prayer. 'The Great Spirit,' he at length said, with a voice of the most touching devotion, 'sanction the union of these children—bless them, and guard them through life. Brothers, witness that they are united in bonds never to be sundered, except by death.—Thus, my children, do I bind thee to each other; and as the ivy clings around you aged oak, so cling you to each other, as then Maria hast clung to me.' He then joined their hands, and presented them with two beautiful flowers, tied together beneath a twig which he had broken off the old oak.

These tender and beautiful flowers are you, my children; the branch of the old oak, myself. Withstanding the tempests of life, I have lived to enjoy the happiness of this moment, even as this oak has bent beneath the wars of elements, and remained unbroken; but flowers like these have bloomed in the brightness of the morning dew, to be chilled and blasted by the evening breeze. Let not, however, these reflections mar thy present joy, but teach thee, in the midst of it, that all of us are momentarily at the disposal of the Best and Wisest—our FATHER, the Father of the white man and the Indian.

The bride was pressed with fervor to the breast of her lover, and both of them were then embraced by the venerable Niagara. Overcome with fatigue and exertion, he sunk on his flowery seat, and, continuing to keep the hands of Maria, steadfastly gazed upon her. 'My daughter—yet my daughter,' murmured he, 'Heaven protect and bless thee.' All again was silent; his piercing eye lost its brightness, and his fingers became cold and still, as they convulsively grasped the hands of the terrified bride. She shrieked for aid, and all crowded to the spot, as with a sigh the spirit of Niagara, released from earthly

bondage, soared to regions of purer and eternal bliss. Where then, was the gaiety of the bridal feast? It had fled; and in the eyes where the beams of joy but a few minutes previously had sparkled, now tears of sorrow glistened.

Maria's grief was silent; but it was the fearless sorrow that touches the heart to the very core; she knew that the guardian of her infancy was no more; she had heard from his own lips that he was not her father, but she felt that he had been more than a father to her. He was buried; no stately pomp, no show of grief were attendant on the funeral obsequies of the old Indian. Beneath the very oak under which he had united his children, his grave was dug there he reposed; and the only monument to his memory was the hearts of his friends, on which his virtues were indelibly engraved—no stone marked his narrow bed—the old tree did so, and yearly was it strewn by the filial hands of Maria with flowers such as she adorned his seat with on her bridal day.

Time, the universal physician, co-operating with the affectionate attentions of her husband, healed the wounds which sorrow had made in the bosom of our heroine, and all again seemed bright and happy before her. At length the claron of war sounded through rock and dale; the colonies of America had long been nourishing the sparks of enmity occasioned by monarchical oppression, which, bursting into a flame, they at once determined to support, until the last life-drop, the inherent rights not only of themselves, but of all creation. Entering at once into all the feeling of a patriot, Arthur determined to enlist under the banners of America. It is true, Maria wept when she parted with him, but she asked him not to stay, for she had been reared in the love of justice, and in the defence of that principle she knew it was his duty to stand forth. During the absence of her husband, she resided with her beloved friends, the Copelands, under whose hospitable roof she gave birth to a son, whom she called Niagara, in remembrance of her Indian father.

We need not trace Arthur Evans through all the dangers and privations which he endured in common with our forefathers in the memorable struggle for these blessings which we now enjoy. Suffice it, that he was distinguished in many battles, and rose to some rank in the army. Soon as the contest for liberty had gloriously ended, he hastened his return to the wife of his bosom. On his journey homeward, he overtook an old man, dressed in a faded uniform of a British soldier. He was weak with age, and sinking to the ground when Arthur raised him, and refreshed him with a drink from his canteen. It was but a short distance from Copeland's inn, and ere long they approached it. Maria was at the door, and soon discovering him, ran with her infant in her arms to greet his return, and present her darling to the proud father. The stranger gazed upon her in silence—emotion was visible in his features. At length, with a faltering voice, he exclaimed, 'My mercy, lovely creature, tell me who you are?' 'My dear wife,' replied Arthur; 'let that for the present satisfy you.'

The old soldier continued silent until they reached the house. Unable any longer to withhold, he repeated the enquiry. 'It may seem strange to you,' he added—'but oh, you cannot judge how anxious I am to know—but I will acquaint you with my reasons for making the enquiry, and while you listen, censure me mercifully. You behold in me the victim of jealousy. I once possessed affluence and rank in the British army. My name is Charles Granville, and I was united to the loveliest being that ever adorned creation. This lady, who has so moved me, was her counterpart. Heaven! I must not gaze upon her, least I fancy it is the spirit of Emma rising from her grave to upbraid me with my cruelty. After our union I was ordered to America, where Emma gave birth to a daughter. While there, a brother officer became attached to my wife, and paid her more attention than I thought warrantable, or necessary to mere politeness. New listen. Our little girl was not quite three months old, when, on the tempestuous night of the 5th of November, I returned, heated with wine, from celebrating the anniversary of the gunpowder plot discovery, to my home. I repaired to the chamber of my wife, where I found the officer, of whom I have spoken at her feet—she was in tears, and her infant in her arms. Enraged, I stabbed the supposed paramour to the heart, and thrust my wife and infant from the house, on a night when humanity could have given an asylum to a shelterless dog. In his dying moments the officer swore that my wife was innocent, that he had insulted her, and had followed her to her apartment, where I found him, not pleading a licentious passion, but suing for forgiveness. Too late did I repent my cruelty! I fled, and escaped justice. Twenty years have I wandered over every portion of the country, in hopes to hear of her or my child; but in vain. My fortune was lost at the gaming table, and I am a miserable, heart-broken wretch.' As he concluded, John Copeland feelingly, though plainly, thus related the sequel: 'It was on the very night you have mentioned,' said he, 'that a female infant was brought to this house, by an old Indian, who is now no more. The mother had perished in the snow. (A cry of horror here burst from the unfortunate Granville.) We took the infant, and reared her until she was four years old when—' 'she too died,' cried Granville. 'Not so; she lives,' continued John; 'she was taken by an old Indian, reared with tenderness, and married to one every way worthy of her. Beneath the garments of the child, a miniature was found, it is here.' He presented it to the anxious Granville.

'It is a miracle! Oh! God support me—and my child!'—'supports thee now,' cried Maria, as the head of the fainting man rested on her bosom. 'Yes I have found thee at last,' said the old man, as he revived; 'even the guilty can take some joy though not allowed; but Emma perished by my cruelty, and from her victim's child can I expect forgiveness?' 'Oh, freely do I grant it, my father,' said Maria, 'and may thou meet with it above, as thou dost now receive it here.' Long was their embrace, and silent; and ere the evening closed, some beams of pleasure lighted on the penitent father's countenance, but lasted not. They fled; and even the affectionate attentions of his daughter, or her husband, could not avert the melancholy which sank him to the grave in few months after his residence with Maria in her cottage. His death was expected, and therefore the shock was less severe to his daughter; who, blessed with a fond husband, and equally beloved and beloved, lived long and happily. They forget not in their felicity their inestimable friends the Copelands; but taught their children to revere them. Those children, educated as they have been in piety and virtue, insured for their parents those blessings which made their declining years pass by in the only real happiness that exists—that which arises from contentment and uncorrupted hearts.

ALCANZOR.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

From the Edinburgh Observer.

After a residence of nearly twelve months in the United States General Lafayette has at last returned to Europe. Hitherto we have somewhat abstained from saying a single word on the extraordinary spectacle by which his visit has been throughout distinguished. We have like all mankind been struck mute, as it were, by each successive gushing out of the spontaneous and unprepared homage of millions of free people. We have stood in almost stupid wonder while so many more than classic triumphs so much higher than classic feelings, were performing and bursting around us; hardly knowing indeed, whether we had to deal with the honest excitement of a real and gallant people, or were cheated by the solemn and fantastic of a race of demagogues. It was not till after the blinding pageant had passed away that we could bring ourselves to talk soberly either of its fitness or its reality. At last however the question does rush upon our minds—Why have all these things been? How is it that for twelve long months we have heard of nothing but processions, feasts, and jubilees, among a people pre-eminent among all men for thrift, jealousy, and subordination? What can this, or any man have done, to turn upon himself the rejoicing lustre of so many millions of eyes; to call down blessings from so calculable a host of uplifted hands; and to feel the honors and gratitude of a mighty people wafted on his bosom as by the voice of a single man.

What is it, in fact, that has swayed the hearts of these stout republicans throughout every one of their twenty-four communities; that has hurried, all along that vast line, every woman from her distaff, and every infant from its cradle, to shout on the steps of a total stranger to their blood; and has now melted so many jarring cries and interests into one general prayer of regret, thankfulness, and safety? This is not anything like a venal sycophancy to dignity, or riches, or descent; it is not the conventional homage of one great authority to another; nor can it be placed even among the reasonable but frigid tropics of a mere general merit. It is too spontaneous, too immediate, too much akin to the burning ardor of children towards a parent. It is a portion of the unbounded gratitude of a gallant people to the founder of their freedom! It is no mere temporary return of any present benefit; but a part of the perpetual worship owing to an author of their political existence. It is the homage of America to the Nestor of the Revolution—Her early warriors are now no more. Her Franklins and Washingtons have long since sunk one after another, amid the tears of their people, into an illustrious tomb. One commander alone remains who fought at Flatbush, at Brandywine and at Lexington.

What wonder, then, that the honors and almost the merits of the extinguished might should seem to concentrate around their sole surviving fellow? Generation after generation has venerated him from every thing that in America could extirpate rivalry, and add a sting to passion—He left them in a feverish, and bloody infancy; he has returned to them peaceful and majestic manhood; he left them worn divided, and impoverished; he found them strong unanimous and rich. He has come to see the grain quietly waving over the fields of slaughter; to find their once vacant harbor crowded with a gallant Navy; their unsundered benches secured by impregnable works; their swampy forests swarmed with a gay and growing population. And he can say what no living leader can say with him: 'This is partly my work; in the heart of a corrupted state I digested the manual of freedom; hemmed round by the mandates of luxury, I preserved the spirit of independence I forsook the Court for the sword; I adopted danger for ease; and here are my rewards.' It is the younger Schlegel, we believe, who would have preferred the honor of writing a single ode of Horace, to the empire of Germany, and he was right. But what are the honors of all the odes of all the Horaces that ever lived, to the pride of a patriot's bosom, to the out bursting of a nation's gratitude! After all, there is much more in these things than the merits or the praise of any one person, or any one set of persons. It is not men individually, but man collectively, that is here chiefly concerned.—There rewards and these deservings, are in fact, the recognition, by nature of her own nobility; they form the evidence which she bears to the eternity of her own character; they are the proud effusions of her thankfulness to the power which impressed that character upon her.

DOMESTIC.

DURHAM RAILWAY.

On Tuesday last, that great work, the Darlington and Stockton Railway, was formally opened by the proprietors, for the use of the public. It is a single railway of twenty-five miles in length, and will open the London market to the collieries in the western part of the county of Durham.—The line of railway extends from the collieries in a direction nearly from west to east from Wotton Park and Etherly, to Stockton upon Tees with branches to Darlington, Yarm, &c., and is chiefly composed of malleable iron rails. At the western extremity of the line a deep ravine occurs at the river Gaundless, on the summit of the hills, on each side of which, permanent steam engines are fixed for the purpose of conveying the goods across the two ridges. The engine on the western side of the vale is called the Etherly engine, and that on the eastern side the Brunston engine. The committee after inspecting the Etherly engine plant, assembled at the bottom of Brunston engine plant, and here the carriages, loaded with coal and merchandise, were drawn up the eastern side by the Brunston engine, a distance of 1960 yards, in 7 1/2 minutes, and then lowered down the plane on the eastern side of the hill, 350 yards, in 5 minutes. At the foot of the plane, the locomotive engine was ready to receive the carriages, and here the novelty of the scene and the fineness of the day had attracted an immense concourse of spectators—the fields on each side of the railway being literally covered with ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and pedestrians of all kinds. The train-carriages were then attached to a locomotive engine, of the most approved construction, and built by Mr. George Stephenson, in the following order:—1. Locomotive engine with the engineer, (Mr. Stephenson) and assistants. 2. Tender, with coals and water—next, six wagons loaded with coals and flour—then an elegant covered coach, with the committee and other proprietors of the railway—then 21 wagons fitted up on the occasion for passengers—and last of all, six wagons loaded with coals, making altogether a train of 33 carriages, exclusive of the engine and tender.

Nothing could exceed the beauty and grandeur of the scene. Throughout the whole distance, the fields and lanes were covered with elegantly dressed females, and all descriptions of spectators. The bridges, under which the procession, in some places, darted through with astonishing rapidity, lined with spectators cheering and waving their hats, had a grand effect. Numerous horses, carriages, gigs, carts, and other vehicles, travelled along with the engine and her immense train of carriages, in some places within a few yards without seeming in the least frightened; and at one time the passengers by the engine had the pleasure of accompanying and cheering their brother passengers by the stage coach, which passed alongside, and of observing the striking contrast exhibited by the power of the engine and horses—the engine with her 600 passengers and load, and the coach with 4 horses and only 16 passengers. In contemplating the events of the day, either in a national point of view, or as the efforts of individuals furnishing a speedy, efficacious, and certain means of traffic to a wide and extended district, it alike excites the deepest interest and admiration; and the immense train of carriages covered with people, forming a load of from 300 to 500 tons, gliding as it were smoothly and majestically along the railway, through files of spectators, at such an astonishing rate of speed, left an impression on those who witnessed it that never will be forgot.

The signal being given, the engine started off with this immense train of carriages; and here the scene became most interesting—the horses galloping across the fields to accompany the engine, and the people on foot running on each side of the road, endeavoring in vain to keep up with the cavalcade. The railway descending with a gentle inclination towards Darlington, though not uniform, and the rate of speed was consequently variable. On this part of the railway it was intended to ascertain at what rate of speed the engine could travel with safety. In some parts the speed was frequently 12 miles per hour; and in one place, for a short distance, near Darlington, 15 miles per hour; and at that time the number of passengers were counted to 450, which, together with the coals, merchandise, and carriages, would amount to near 90 tons. After some little delay in arranging the procession, the engine, with her load, arrived at Darlington, a distance of 8 miles and 3 quarters, in 60 minutes, exclusive of stops, averaging about 8 miles an hour. Six carriages, loaded with coals, intended for Darlington, were then left behind. The engine arrived at Stockton in three hours and seven minutes after leaving Darlington, including stops, the distance being nearly 12 miles, which is at the rate of nearly four miles an hour; and upon the level part of the railway, the number of passengers in the wagons was counted about 550, and several more clung to the carriages on each side, so that the whole number could not be less than 600, which, with the other load, would amount to about 80 tons.

Important advantages of Rail-roads.—[From a correspondent at Stockton on Tees]. Already do the inhabitants of Stockton begin to feel most sensibly the advantages of the communication made by the opening of the new Darlington Rail-road; for the price of coals, which was before the opening of the Rail-road, 18s. a ton at Stockton, is now reduced to 12s. Now what must be the advantage when a sufficient time has elapsed to enable the proprietors of coal mines on the line of the Rail-Road to open the same? Incalculable. It is added, the Rail-road company find carriages, and propelling powers included, for one half-penny per ton, per mile.

MONEY IN BANK.

It appears by the fact disclosed upon a resolution introduced by Mr. Livingston, of New Orleans, to the House of Representatives of the U. States, that there has been lying in the bank of the U. States, for a considerable time, the sum of TWO HUNDRED & TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is due to different individuals for unclaimed dividends on the funded debt of the United States. Mr. Livingston's object in bringing the subject before the house was, to have the names of the persons to whom the money is due published by order of the government, that they might receive their money now lying useless to them. Some objections to such a publication were started in the course of the debate, and the matter was laid by for the present. It was thought by giving the names to the public, frauds would be committed, and the money be drawn from the treasury by those who had no claim to it, and that speculators would purchase the rights of individuals for a song, and then cheat them of their just dues. There cannot, however, be any danger from publishing the general statement; and some individuals at least, may possibly be led by a knowledge of it to examine for themselves, and in that way learn the facts in their own case. We hope, therefore, that the newspapers throughout the country will publish the fact that such a sum of money lies in bank, which belongs to the creditors of the U. States, and may be drawn forth by the rightful owners whenever they take the necessary measures for that purpose.—*N. York Daily Advertiser.*

EARTHQUAKE.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Port-au Prince, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th of November.—It was preceded by a rumbling noise from the South East, and continued four or five seconds. The shock was according to the representations of some of the oldest inhabitants, more violent than that of the year 1770, which nearly destroyed the whole city. Fortunately there was no material injury sustained. The editor of the *Feuille du Commerce* records a remarkable circumstance, that the earthquake of 1770, which took place on the 3d of June, the day of Pentecost, at 7 o'clock in the evening, was experienced in all the leeward islands, on the same day and at the same hour. In the year 1824 on the same day at noon, another shock was felt, and the one above noticed is the third that has occurred during the present year.

Indiana Palladium.

Blue Laws.—The editor of the Salem Observer has quite a propensity for hunting up and publishing things both new and old. Among the latter, his last paper contains the particulars of a trial which took place in Connecticut, in 1660, under that section of the blue laws which prohibited kissing. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Murline. It appeared in evidence that Sarah dropped her gloves and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not appear to be extravagant, Sarah adjusted the matter without requiring credit. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were fined twenty shillings each. Had the law been kept in force until this time, we have no doubt that the Treasury of Connecticut would have been the richest in the universe.

Mr. Isaac Lukens, recently of Philadelphia, but now of Adam street, Adelphi, in the county of Middlesex, England, Machiust, on the 15th of September, took out a Patent for an instrument which he denominates as *Lithotripher* for destroying the Stone in the bladder, without cutting.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.
Messrs Sickles and Banks, editors of the *Belvidere Apollo*, were attacked on Sunday evening the 15th inst. by two ruffians, in a piece of woods, about a mile from Bridgeville, N. J. They were both mounted on horseback, but Mr. Banks, being some rods in advance, was attacked and unhorsed first. He was knocked down senseless with a club, and his pockets rifled. When Mr. Sickles came up, he was assailed; but his horse being spirited, he rode over the two robbers, who picked themselves up as soon as they could, and made off. Mr. S. received one blow from a club, but not a severe one. Mr. Banks is recovering. The amount of money which they obtained, was only \$2 75 cents. Robbers should never be such fools as to attack printers in the hope of gain. They might as well attempt to extract oil from a turnip, as cash from a printer's pocket.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

NAVAL ACADEMY.
A bill has been introduced and twice read in the U. S. Senate for the purpose of establishing a Naval Academy for the instruction of Midshipmen and other officers in the Navy. The bill provides that it shall be placed under the direction of a Captain of the Navy, with several professors and teachers in a manner similar to the organization of the Military Academy at West Point.

FROM THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.

WORMS AND WORMS.
From the Albany Argus, the State paper, we learn that application will be made to the New York Legislature (now in session,) for 27 Banks to be located in the city of New York and 36 in other parts of the State,—for 31 other moneyed corporations in the city, and 39 in the interior,—making in all 133 petitions for moneyed institutions, with an amount of capital of more than \$55,500,000.

FROM NOAH'S ADVOCATE.

RHODE ISLAND BANKS.
There are now forty-three incorporated banks in the state of Rhode Island. Fourteen petitions for new ones are now before the Legislature, and five petitions of old ones for an increase of capital.

FROM THE AMERICAN MERCURY.

LAW CASE.
The following decision reaches our purses and our homes—and we think it a just one, that would be sustained in our courts under similar circumstances—

"A case of some importance to masters and mistresses, was recently decided in London. A grocer summoned Mr. Styles, a chemist, for the payment of eight shillings, for goods had by a woman representing herself as being in Mr. Styles' service, which he refused to pay on the ground that the woman had left his service some time past, and consequently the goods were not had for him. The court, however, decided in favor of the grocer, on the principle, that a person sending a servant to a shop for goods, from time to time, and paying one bill, is bound, on that servant's leaving him, to give notice to all his tradesmen not to let her have more goods on his account. If he does not do this, he is liable for any account she may run up in his name, at shops she had been accustomed to fetch goods from for his use, while she was in his service."

The Ohio Canal.—The following encouraging account of the progress and prospects of the Ohio Canals is taken from a letter, from a gentleman of the first respectability in the State of Ohio, to his friend in this city dated January 14, 1826.

"Our Canal goes on successfully, and our future prospects are highly encouraging. We have hopes that our canals may be navigated throughout their whole extent 375 miles in 1829, at a cost little if any thing exceeding three millions of dollars, exclusive of interest. We seem to be justified in this expectation by what has been done. The contractors make fair money hand-some profits, as may be inferred from the increasing prices, at every fresh disposal of contracts."

DISCOVERY.

Dr. O'Neil, of Comber, has discovered a chemical process by which hog's lard can be converted into articles for dipping and moulding candles, superior to Russian tallow without any additional expense. When prepared according to his plan, it is equal to white wax or spermaceti. The candles made of it burn with a superior light, resembling in flame the purest gas. They are altogether void of the offensive smell and greasy touch of other candles, and when burning in the closest apartment have no smell and emit no smoke. They burn by many minutes longer than any other candle of the same weight, and with a change of process only in preparing, they can be only of a beautiful golden yellow, or of a snow white colour, which the effects of light or time cannot alter.

Uster Farmer and Mechanic.

GOOD! A few days since, a farmer living a few miles from Easton, (Pa.) sent his daughter on horseback to the town, to procure from the bank smaller notes in exchange for one of \$500; when she arrived there the bank was shut, and she endeavored to effect her object by offering it to the several stores, but could not get her note changed. She had not got far on her return, when a stranger rode up to the side of her horse and escorted her with so much politeness, that she had not the slightest suspicion of any evil intention on his part. After a ride of a mile or two employed in very social conversation, they came to a retired part of the road, when the gentleman commanded her to give him the bank note. It was with some difficulty that she could be made to believe him in earnest as his demeanour had been so friendly, but the presentation of a pistol placed the matter beyond a doubt, and she held the note to him, a sudden puff of wind blew it into the road, and carried it gently several yards from them. The unaccountable knight alighted to overtake it, and the lady whipped her horse to get out of his power, and the other horse who had been left standing by her side started off with her. His owner fired his pistol, which only tended to increase the speed of all parties, and the young lady arrived safely at home with the horse of the robber, on which were a pair of saddle bags. When these were opened, they were found to contain, besides a quantity of counterfeit bank notes \$1500 in good money. The horse was a good one, and when saddled and bridled, was thought to be worth at least as much as the bank note which was stolen.

Counterfeit notes on the Virginia Bank.
We understand that counterfeit 10 dollar notes on the Virginia Bank are in circulation in this place, so well executed as to escape detection, without the minutest examination. The paper of the counterfeit notes is rather coarser than that of the genuine.

Peters, Intel.

FOREIGN.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO AND PERU.

Capt. Johnson, of the brig Trafalgar, from Jamaica, has favored Mr. Lyford at Norfolk with files of Jamaica papers to the 21st ult. We find among them, says the Norfolk Herald, two documents of great interest, and worthy a distinguished place in the archives of history, as designating the foundation of a free, independent and powerful republic; we allude to the Decrees of the General Assembly of Upper Peru, awarding the highest honors in the power of a generous and grateful people to bestow upon their immortal liberator and benefactor, the heroic Bolivar and his companions in arms—and the Capitulation for the surrender of the proud castle of Ullaco, (the last resting place for the ironhooft of tyranny,) to the independent Government of Mexico. We give the first at full length. Henceforward, Peru owns the proud appellation of the REPUBLIC OF BOLIVAR, and the seat of her government bears the name of SUCRE, in honor of that illustrious champion of Peruvian Independence.

From the St. Jago Gazette of Dec 21.
We have received Bogota papers of the 27th of October. The elections throughout the country are hitherto unanimous in favor of the reelection of Gen. Bolivar to the Presidency and give a majority to Gen. Santander for the Vice Presidency. We observe by these papers that the meeting of the Peruvian Legislature, is fixed by a decree of the Executive for the 10th of next February.

Independence of the Providence of Upper Peru.

The General Assembly of Upper Peru, wishing to give a public, expressive and solemn testimony of its eternal gratitude and acknowledgments to the immortal liberator of Colombia and Peru, Simon Bolivar, to the brave and virtuous grand marshal of Ayacucho, and to the liberating army, conquerors of the conquerors of Guagui Vilcapugio, Ayoma, Sipesipi, and Torota; and wishing to perpetuate in the memory of the inhabitants of Upper Peru, that to such heroic generous and noble hands this country is indebted for its political existence, its freedom, and the meeting of this Assembly which has deliberated on its future fate has decreed, and does decree as follows

Art. 1. The new state is hereby, and shall hereafter be denominated *"The Republic of Bolivar."*
2. Upper Peru proclaims to the whole continent that from its unbounded confidence in the liberator of Colombia and Peru it acknowledges him for its good father, and best defense against the evils of internal commotion, anarchy, tyranny unjust invasions, and whatever attack which may be attempted upon its quality of nation, with which character it has invested itself by the unanimous suffrages of its Representatives.

3. His Excellency the Liberator shall exercise the supreme executive power of the Republic during the whole time he shall reside within its limits and wherever he may be, when at sent from it, he shall enjoy the honorary distinction of its protector and President.

4. The memorable 6th of August, on which day the heroic Iberian was first taught in the plains of Junin to flee before the immortal hands commanded by the Liberator, shall be kept as a national festival, and shall be annually celebrated throughout the whole territories of the republic.

5. The anniversary of the birth of his Excellency the Liberator, shall be kept as a national festival throughout the territory of the republic; but this solemnity shall not take effect, until the death of his Excellency.

6. The portrait of his Excellency the Liberator, shall be placed in all the tribunals, academies, universities, colleges, schools, and places of public education, that its sight may call to mind the father of their country, and to urge to animation of his exalted virtues.

7. In every one of the capitals of the departments of the republic an equestrian statue of his Excellency the Liberator shall be placed upon a column.

8. The Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, as immediately invested with the command of the departments of the Republic, will order to be struck, and will present to his Excellency the Liberator, a medal of gold, set with brilliant, of the size he may judge proper, on one side of which shall be represented the mountain of Potosi, and the Liberator placed on the top of a pedestal, formed of guns, swords, cannons and standards, in the act of fixing on the top of said mountain, the cap of liberty, and on the reverse, between a garland of olive and laurel, the following inscription:—"The republic of Bolivar, as a testimony of gratitude to the Hero whose name it bears."

9. The 9th of December shall be observed as a national festival, throughout the territory of the Republic, in celebration and grateful remembrance of the glorious battle of Ayacucho.

10. The anniversary of the birth of his Excellency the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho shall be likewise celebrated as a national festival throughout the whole territory of the Republic, after the death of his Excellency.

11. The portrait of the Grand Marshal shall be placed on the left of his Excellency the Liberator of Colombia and Peru in the same places, and for the same purposes as those expressed in Art. 6 of this decree.

12. The Grand Marshal of Ayacucho shall be acknowledged as General of the Republic, with the appellation of Captain General, until the laws determine the name to be given to the highest military rank in the state.

13. His Excellency shall enjoy likewise the distinction of *Defender and Great Captain* of the Republic of Bolivar.

14. The capital city of the Republic and its Departments shall in future be called Sucre.

15. The president of this department is charged to order a medal to be struck, to be presented by him in the name of the Congress to his Excellency the grand Marshal, Antonio Jose de Sucre; to consist of gold, set with diamonds, of sufficient size to allow of an engraving on the obverse of his Excellency, snatching Peru, (represented by a viceroy) from the claws of a lion, and on the reverse, the following inscription:—"The Republic of Bolivar, to its Defender the Hero of Ayacucho."

A pedestrian statue of the Grand Marshal shall be placed upon a column in every one of the capitals of the departments of the Republic.

17. A large plate of gold shall be engraved, in the centre of which shall be represented a beautiful Indian girl, symbolical of America, seated on the skin of a lion, under a canopy formed of the national colors of all the states of the continent; this girl shall be represented embracing with the right hand the Liberator, and with the left, the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho; and these two heroes shall appear in the act of decorating her with the cap of liberty, and with chains and pinnacles in pieces under their feet. On the other side shall be engraved the names of the other Generals and Chiefs who were present at the actions of Junin and Ayacucho, and at the foot, those of all the officers who distinguished themselves in both: this plate shall be placed in the Sessions Hall of this Republic.

18. Every one who fought for liberty at Junin or Ayacucho shall be considered as a native and citizen of the Republic of Bolivar.

19. One million of dollars shall be distributed by his Excellency the Liberator, to the United Liberating Army, conqueror in Junin and Ayacucho, as a trifling reward for their valor and services, performed to America generally, and to this Republic in particular.

20. In order that the reward stipulated in the preceding article may be duly and fully carried into effect, his Excellency the Liberator is authorized, by means of agents or agents, as he may think proper to name, to raise a loan of such amount as may be necessary to realize the reward, mortgaging the funds of the Republic for its repayment.

Let it be communicated to his Excellency the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, for publication and performance.

Given in the hall of the Sessions at Chuquisaca, the 11th of August 1825.

JOSE MARIA SERRANO.

ANJEL M. MOSCOSO.

Deputy Secretary.

JOSE I. SANGINES.

Deputy Secretary.

(A true copy.)

ANJEL M. MOSCOSO.

Deputy Secretary.

JOSE I. SANGINES.

Deputy Secretary.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

British Stocks, Dec. 6.—Three per Cents, reduced, 82 1/2-5-8; Consols for Account 83 5-8, 3-4.

The Money Market.—The traveller of the evening of December 6, says, there is no abatement in the demand for money, nor in the difficulty of obtaining it.—Bankers still refuse to discount—but the Bank of England, so far from contracting their issues, are said to have extended assistance to houses of considerable eminence. The country demand for supply continues without intermission—gold, especially, is now required to meet small local notes. It is afterwards added: The gloom thickens in the Foreign market. Advances can no longer be obtained on Foreign Securities, of whatever description.

A Leeds paper announces the failure of a merchant house at Gomersal, in that neighborhood, of long standing and great respectability, but wholly unconnected with any banking concern. The failure of Sir Wm. Eford & Co. of Plymouth, is confirmed. The Exeter Gazette states, that, being disappointed in the arrival of cash from their London correspondents, owing to the deficiency of bullion in London, Messrs. Browne, Winsor and Cuming, proprietors of Ashburton bank, were compelled to suspend payment; but when their property can be converted into money, a surplus of 40,000 pounds is calculated upon, over every demand against the firm. The Durham Chronicle states that, in the West of England, all the Banks are in jeopardy from the run upon them. The Court of Directors of the East India Company, in order to relieve the money market, have resolved to discount at four per cent, their own acceptances of all Bills of Exchange due in December, January, February, March and April next; thus anticipating a payment of £300,000, and, upon the greater part thereof, for upwards of five months.

THE OLD GERMAN.

Frederick William Caseman,

WHOSE occupation for many years past, was that of a traveling ALMANAC seller, DIED suddenly in the Town of Versailles on the 4th day of January last. He left a budget of private papers which he was in the habit of carrying with him, a many which was the evidence of a title (a patent or deed or both) to a tract of land in Illinois or Missouri, for perhaps about 300 acres, which with many other papers, his family have not been able to find since his death. It is hoped he had deposited them with some friend for safe keeping.—Any person therefore who may have in their possession any papers, or other effects of the deceased, or can give any information respecting the same, will bestow an act of kindness and humanity on his needy and suffering family, residing in Jessamine County.

No 6—31*

GEORGE W. ANDERSON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

BUSINESS entrusted to him will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Of the best quality, for Wholesale or Retail, will constantly be kept on hand, at the Store House, corner of Cheapside, formerly occupied by Thomas Anderson.

Lexington, January 6, 1826—1-17.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court, by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.

Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—1-17

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE, January 19.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Benton, from the committee to whom was referred the several resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States, made a report, in part accompanied by the following joint resolutions:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring. That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution.

"That hereafter the President and Vice President of the United States, shall be chosen by the people of the respective states, in the manner following: each state shall be divided by the Legislature thereof, into districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such state may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; the said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the constitution, and to be laid off for the first time, immediately after the ratification of this amendment, and afterwards at the session of the Legislature next ensuing the appointment of Representatives by the Congress of the United States; or whenever it deemed necessary by the Legislature of the Senate; but no alteration after the first, or after each decennial formation of districts shall take effect at the next ensuing election after such alteration is made. That on the first Thursday and succeeding Friday, in the month of August, of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, the citizens of each state, who possess the qualifications requisite for the electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall meet within their respective districts, and vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with himself; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President, in each district, shall be holder to have received one vote; which fact shall be immediately certified, to the Governor of the state, to each of the Senators in Congress of such state and to the President of the United States.

The Congress of the U. States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday and succeeding Friday in the month of December, then next ensuing; between the persons having the two highest numbers for the office of President; whichever second election shall be conducted, the result certified, and the votes counted, in the same manner as the first; and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest and equal number of votes at the second election, the House of Representatives shall choose one of them for President, as is now prescribed by the Constitution. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President, at the first election, shall be Vice President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; and if no person have such majority, then a second election shall take place between the persons having the two highest numbers, on the same day that the second election is held for President; and the person having the highest number of votes for Vice President, shall be the Vice President. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest, and an equal number of votes in the second election, then the Senate shall choose one of them for President; as is now provided in the Constitution. But when a second election shall be necessary in the case of Vice President; and not necessary in the case of President; then the Senate shall choose a Vice President from the persons having the two highest numbers in the first election, as is now prescribed in the Constitution.

The Resolution was twice read; and made the special order of the day for Monday, the 30th inst.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

Mr. KREMER, on the 19th inst. opposed this bill in the following remarks:

Mr. KREMER, of Pennsylvania, said, he should vote not only against this amendment, but against the bill also. There was nothing of which he was more firmly convinced, than that the whole Judicial system of this country, as it now stands, is radically wrong; and he was satisfied that the bill would not, in practice, answer the end proposed by its friends. This end, it is argued, is to prevent the delay of justice. As to the existence of such delays, there could be no question—there was not any man who could doubt the fact. The evil prevails every where through the country; but is multiplying courts a likely way to remedy it? So far from it, it will only be multiplying the evil. It is with Courts as it is with Banks—the moment you begin to create the want of them, you will have to go on to satisfy that want; so in new countries they cry out that the delay they experience is for want of more courts. The argument is specious, but is it solid? I appeal to all, if whether when the number of Judges was once before increased, the same evils did not prevail? Besides, where is the evidence that the delay and expense complained of is so very enormous? What are we told by the friends of the bill? That the Bar of Tennessee, and the Bar of Ohio have come forward and petitioned this House; but, Mr. Chairman, the best evidence should be produced, which the case will admit; and is this the best evidence? Is it not admitted as a principle, that the more interest any party has in that, concerning which he testifies, the less is his testimony worthy to be received? Have we any memorial from the court? For what does the present Judicial system amount to? Is it not, in practice, a denial of justice? If you wish to benefit the People, you must remodel the entire system; for as it is, the suitors have but too much reason to adopt the language of the unfortunate man, who, having succeeded in this cause, after several appeals, said to his friend, "one verdict more in favour, and I am quite ruined." Notwithstanding all the fine eulogies which have been pronounced on the Judiciary of this country and the Judiciary of England, the gentlemen from Rhode Island, (Mr. FRANCE,) tells you, that a single suit in the Supreme Court cost 6,500 dollars, while the whole sum in dispute was less than that. We have heard something said, about the excitement which once existed in Pennsylvania, (I conclude

gentlemen allude to Olmstead's case.) and they tell us that the People in Pennsylvania are now quiet, and make no resistance. Mr. Chairman, should I be a robber had met me in the Pennsylvania Avenue, and knocked me down but nothing could ever erase from my memory, or shake out of my heart, the conviction of the oppression and injustice which was done in that case; nor will the People of Pennsylvania ever cease to remember and to feel it too. Sir, you can never reconcile them to that decision. But, Sir I must here enter my solemn protest against the whole doctrine, that the Supreme Court has power to pronounce acts of this House to be unconstitutional. In vain did our armies shed their blood in the field, and our sages toil in the cabinet, to secure our liberty, if it is to be subjected to the arbitrary decision of these Judges.

We have heard a great deal about the illustrious talents of the Judges of the Supreme Court; and we have been told a great deal about the incorruptible purity of the English courts; but do not gentlemen forget the words of the Poet.

"Do parts allure thee? Look how Bacon shined,
The greatest, wisest, meanest, of mankind."
This man was bribed—and about a hundred years after, another of their Chancellors was convicted of enormous crimes. His name Judges are corrupt, others may be so too; he believed nothing of the infallibility of men in any station. He again protested against the doctrine that they had power to set aside the acts of this House; and even if he had at first been friendly to the bill, this bold avowal would be sufficient to induce him to pause before he voted for it. He called upon gentlemen to pause before they took a step so important. He would first be well assured that the People wish this change, before he could be persuaded to vote for it.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 6.]

AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby, authorized to sell and convey, in fee simple, all or any part, of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress, for the use of schools within said State, and to invest the money now arising from the sale thereof, in some productive fund, the proceeds of which shall be forever applied, under the direction of said Legislature, for the use and support of Schools within the several townships and districts of country, for which they were originally reserved and set apart; and for no other use or purpose whatever; Provided, said land, or any part thereof, shall, in no case, be sold without the consent of the inhabitants of such township, or district to be obtained in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law direct: And provided, also, That in the apportionment of the proceeds of said fund, each township and district aforesaid shall be entitled to such part thereof, and no more, as shall have accrued from the sum or sums of money arising from the sale of the school lands belonging to such township or district.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That if the proceeds accruing to any township or district, from said fund, shall be insufficient for the support of schools therein, it shall be lawful for said legislature to invest the same, as is herein before directed, until the whole proceeds of the fund belonging to such township or district shall be adequate to the permanent maintenance and support of schools within the same.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 1, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADY.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1826.

If the account given in this paper of the first experiment made on the DURHAM RAIL ROAD can be relied on, there can be no doubt it is a superior mode for inland transportation, than either turnpike roads or Canals. If a ton weight can be transported one mile for a half penny sterling, it is much less than it can be done for in any other way. Canals afford the cheapest mode of transportation at present known; but to construct canals, plenty of water must be obtained, and not that only, but that water is liable for several months in the year to be rendered entirely useless by being frozen—Rail roads are liable to no such casualty;—whether the weather is cold or hot, wet or dry, it by no means affects transportation by the means of Railways, so that no possible doubt can exist of the superior advantages of Railways over every other mode of transportation, if the statement respecting the Durham Railroad is true; and we have no reason to doubt the correctness of that statement.

Under our Agricultural head of to day will be found, the newly discovered method of propagating fruit trees of every description, with as much ease and little labour as raising cabbages. We have made choice of the present time to make the publication, in order that our readers, (and especially the farming part,) who may wish to make the experiment, may avail themselves of the information, before the proper season is too far advanced.—We recommend to the farmers to make experiments on the different species of timber and shrubbery, and especially on such as may probably answer for hedges, in order to ascertain whether all kinds can be propagated by the above method, and if not all what kinds can: Such experiments may possibly lead to great public good, and will be attended with very little individual expense and labour.

FROM THE REPORTER.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States on the 27th ult. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the office of Discount and Deposit in this place for the ensuing year, viz:

CHARLES WILKINS,
WILLIAM MORTON,
JOHN C. RICHARDSON, JR.
W. W. WORSLEY,
RICHARD HIGGINS,
JOHN TILFORD,
BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY.

*New members in the place of Mr. Wm. Leavy and Mr. S. Trotter, who had both served as long as the charter authorities Mr. Wilkins has been re-elected President unanimously.

FROM THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

Since our last, the Ohio has risen several feet, and is now in good boating order. It is believed that the rise is from the Keokawa and Sandy rivers and that the Ohio is still closed at Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Ship Howard arrived at N. Y. on Thursday evening from Havre, which port she left on the 20th December. She brings Paris papers to the 19th, and London dates of the 16th December.

The commercial distress in England continued to an alarming extent. A number of banking houses in London had failed, and several of them having connection with others in the country, the embarrassments had extended there, and the excitement became so great in some places, that it had been found necessary to order out the militia, to aid the civil power in preserving peace. Among the houses which had stopped payment in the city, were those of Pole & Co. Williams, Burgess, and Williams; Sir Claud Scott, Williams & Co.; Everett, Walker, Maltby & Co.; Sikes, Smith, & Co.; Selby & Oliphant, Sterling & Hudson; Wentworth & Co.; and Sir Walter Stirling & Co.

Although the Bank of England had raised the discount four to five per cent, and had discounted nearly a million a day for several days, the demand for money continued unabated. The principle merchants held a meeting on the 15th. Only such persons as had been invited were admitted. About 150 of the most respectable merchants were present. The Lord Mayor took the chair, and stated the object of the meeting. After some discussions, Mr. Baring offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

"1. That the unprecedented embarrassments and difficulties under which the circulation of the country at present labours, are mainly to be attributed to a general panic for which there are no reasonable grounds; that this meeting has the fullest confidence in the means and substance of the banking establishments of this capital and the country; & they believe, that the acting generally upon that confidence would relieve all those symptoms of distress which now show themselves in shape so alarming to the timid, and so fatal to those who are forced to sacrifice their property to meet sudden demands upon them, which it is no imputation upon their judgment and prudence not to have expected.

"2. That it having been stated to this meeting, that the directors of the Bank of England are occupied with the remedy for a state of things so extraordinary, this meeting will refrain from any interference with the measures of the Directors of the Bank, who they are satisfied will do their duty towards the public.

"3. That having the firmest confidence in the stability of the public credit of the country, we declare our determination to support it to the utmost of our power.

A further resolution was also adopted, recommending similar declarations in the country towns. Paris dates of the 19th state that the depression in the London market had little or no effect on the stocks there. Five per cent. consols were quoted at 94 40c; Three per cent 86 00 75c.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

A dispatch from the French Minister at Berlin, to the President of the Council in Paris, announces that the Emperor Alexander died at Taganrog, in the beginning of Dec. after a short illness. It was said his death was occasioned by a sore leg which terminated in St. Anthony's fire. He was born Dec. 23, 1777; ascended the throne of Russia, on the 4th of March, 1801, and became King of Poland 9th June, 1815. The Grand Duke Constantine, Viceroy of Poland, succeeds Alexander. A decline of 2 to 3 per cent in the French Stocks took place on the receipt of this intelligence.

The Egyptian squadron succeeded in landing the troops at Navarino on the 9th of November. A part of them were to reinforce Ibrahim Pacha, at Tripolizza, and another division would proceed to Missolonghi.

Captain Cunningham of the Colombian privateer General Sublette, who lost an arm in an action off Gibraltar, with a Spanish fleet had died of his wounds.

Great distress prevailed at Cadiz; so much so, that the Chamber of Commerce was about petitioning the King to make it a free port.

A destructive flood took place at Emden, Prussia, on the 27th of November. The water rose higher than it did in November, 1824, and 1770. The whole city, with the exception of a few streets was overflowed. Much damage was done to the houses and their contents, and great consternation created among the inhabitants.

MARRIED. In this town on Wednesday evening last by the Rev. Tho's. Dudley, Mr. Tho's. Duke, late of Mason county, now of Texas to Miss Nancy ASHBY, of this place.

DIED. In this town, Mrs. MARY PINDELL, consort of Major Thomas H. Pindell.

Longevity.—Died in Harrison township, Galia county, Ohio, on the 22d Nov. last, Mrs. Anne Bailey. From the best account we have had, she must have been at least 115 years of age.—According to her own account her father was a soldier in Queen Anne's wars; that, on getting a furlough to go home, he found his wife with a fine daughter in her arms, whom he called Anne after the Queen, as a token of respect. In 1714 he went from Liverpool to London, with her mother on a visit to her brother. While there she saw Lord Lovett beheaded. She came to America the year after Braddock's defeat, aged then 46 years. Her husband was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After that, to avenge his death, she joined the garrison, under the command of Col. Wm. Clendenen, where she remained until the final departure of the Indians from the country. She has always been noted for intrepid bravery. Colonel Clendenen says, while he was commander of the garrison where Charleston, Kenhawa, is now located, an attack by Indians was hourly expected. On examination, it was believed that the ammunition on hand was insufficient to hold out a siege of any length. To send even two, three or four men to Lewisburg, the nearest place it could be had, a distance of 100 miles, was like sending men to be

slaughtered; and to send a large force was weakening the garrison. While in this state Anne Bailey volunteered to leave her fort in the night and go to Lewisburg. She did so, and travelled the wilderness where not a vestige of a house was to be seen, arrived safely at Lewisburg, delivered her orders, received thanksgiving, and returned safe to her post amid the plaudits of a grateful people.

Parisville Tel.

STOLEN.
ON the night of February 4th from the subscriber at Lexington a BRIGHT BAYMARE, with heavy main and ail, barefoot remarkable for carrying her tail on one side. I will give the sum of 10 dollars to any person returning the mare or giving me such information as will enable me to get her again.

DEAN CARTER.
Living with Col. Mead, Jessamine county.
Feb. 17, 1826—7-3*

TO RENT.
FOR the present year, a WOODLAND PASTURE, of about 300 acres on the farm of the late Col. Jones. The principal part of pasture is well set in grass; enclosed with a good fence, and has never failing stock water. Application will be made to the subscriber before the 10th of March.

CALEB J. SANDERS.
Feb. 12, 1826—7-3*

State of Kentucky,
Jessamine Circuit Spt. October Term 1825.
Vincent Lewis and Daniel Lewis,
Devises & Executors of Thomas Lewis dec'd.
complainants.

AGAINST
William Jones and wife and others defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Ezekiel Jenkins and Milly his wife, Peter Hardaway, James Morrison, the unknown heirs of Thomas Morrison, John Morrison jr. James Morrison, Nathaniel Morrison, Baker Peggam, and Mary his wife, Peter M. Hardaway and Agness his wife, Meriwether S. Gilling and Elizabeth his wife, John Alfriend and Martha his wife are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court and answer the complainants bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth two calendar months in succession.

A copy test, DANIEL B. PRICE, clk.
7-9t.



ATTENTION!!!
Fayette Run-sars.

YOU are requested to be punctual in your attendance on the 22d of February at 9 o'clock A. M. on the public square. By order of THOMAS H. PINDELL, Captain JAMES I. LEMON Ord. Sergt.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction on Monday the 27th inst. at the Cross Keys Tavern in Main street the following property viz. fourteen feather beds and Bedding, bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Looking glasses, Carpets, Queensware, Knives and Forks, Kitchen and Bar furniture, with a great many other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms of Sale CASH.

N. B. I have 3 or 4 first rate servants to hire for the remainder of the Year.

February 17th 1826—1t

One Cent Reward

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber on the fifth instant, an apprentice boy to the Tailoring business by the name of

WILLIAM BARRETT.

This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said boy. The above reward will be paid but no thanks, for his return.

ISHAM REDDY.
Versailles, Feb. 6th, 1826—6-3*

Washington Hall.
ASA WILGUS.
HAS removed from his old stand in Russellville, to the well known and large commodious buildings where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Bar, and Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to.

Nov. 5th, 1825—50-3m

SIGN OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented that large and commodious stand as a TAVERN at the lower end of Main street, adjoining McMillin and Donohoe's Brewery; there is an excellent Stable attached to the house, besides two plots suitable for Wagon Yards, which will enable him to accommodate all those who will do him the favour to call on him.

JOHN BUZZARD.
Lexington, Feb. 9th, 1826—6-3*

The Subscriber
HAVING a large stock of Brushes on hand and being conversant with an experienced workman last, and will keep a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of BRUSHES, made in the neatest manner. Wholesale or Retail; likewise SOAP, CANDLES, and GLUE, by the box or barrel, of his own manufacture, warranted good. He will, about the last of April, have fifty or sixty barrels Glue ready for delivery, which will be sold low for cash. Those wanting will please call.

SAM. COOLIDGE.
Main Cross Street.
Lex. February 1st 1826—5-1t



STEAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that THE LEXINGTON STEAM FOUNDRY is now in operation at his old stand back of the Wool Carding Factory on Water Street opposite the lower Market where all kinds of CASTINGS in IRON or BRASS will be executed on the shortest notice.

WHEEL COBBLING MACHINES complete made of the most approved patterns.
BELLS cast to all sizes.

He will also furnish the WROUGHT IRON WORK and CASTINGS in sets for machinery or any part of it. CASH given for old COPPER, BRASS, IRON & PENTER.

David A. Sayre.
Lexington January 12, 1826—2-4t

NOTICE.

THE Charitable are Respectfully Informed that a Collection for the use of the Female Benevolent Society of this place, will be made on Sunday Evening, at St. JOHN'S CHAPEL. Service to Commence at early Candle light.

Feb. 9 1826—1t

NOTICE.

I WANT to hire immediately, by the year, three or four

NIGRO BOYS.

from 12 to 14 years of age; those who have worked in Cotton Factories will be preferred—I also want to purchase a few sheets of Coarse Cards, about No. 24 or 25, their having been in use, will be no objection to them.

JAMES E. DAVIS.
February 10 1826—6-3t

State of Kentucky,

Grant Circuit Spt. November Term 1825.
Frederick Whitmore & Polly his wife
and Saml Mars & Jane his wife Comps'ts In Chy.
against
John M'Clure and Wm. Griffith, Def'ts

This day came the Complainants by their Counsel and the Def't Wm. Griffith having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, therefore it is ordered by the Court that unless the said Def't Griffith shall appear here on or before the first day of our next May Term and answer the Complainants Bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him.—And it is further ordered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized News paper published in this State two months successively as the law directs; and the cause is continued to next Term.

A Copy Attest.

H. B. SMITH C. G. C. C.
{ Payne & Frazer, }
{ Attorneys for Comps'ts. }
February 3 1826—5-9w

For Sale or Rent.

A SMALL two story House on Mulberry street pleasantly situated, there are a parlour, Kitchen and pantry, on the lower story, and three bed rooms on the Second Story, with convenient Cellars and Smoke house &c.—also a good Garden enquire of

WILLIAM MACBEAN.
January 5 1826—4-1t

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS
Lexington, April 6, 1824—15-1t.

Pittsburgh Porter, Beer & Ale

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has recently brought with him from Pittsburgh,

One Hundred and thirty Barrels of
SHIRAZ, first quality
Porter, Beer & Ale.

Persons who wish to purchase, will please CALL AT THE CELLAR ON CHEAPSIDE, under the building formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Bradford as an Auction Room, where it can be had by the dozen, draught, or single bottle.

GABRIEL REED.
February 2d, 1826—5-1t

YOUNG EAGLE

WILL stand the ensuing Season commencing 4th or March at the Farm of the subscriber on the Strode's road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and five miles from the former; for particulars see bills.

PARKER DUDLEY.

THE celebrated Jack
SANCHE,
kept formerly by Mr. Joseph Graves will likewise stand at the same place.
P. D.
January 9th 1826—2-1t

LOOK AT THIS!!!

AS the subscriber is determined to collect all his debts, that can be recovered by law, before he brings out any more goods, he requests all those indebted to him to call very shortly and pay them off, which will save expenses, and greatly accommodate both the debtor and creditor. In the mean time, the undersigned will sell the goods on hand very low, by wholesale or retail, for CASH.

ALEX. PARKER.

CANTON—FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,
MAIN STREET,
HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, FIGS, RICE, PEPPER, ALSPICE, HONEY, CINNAMON, SALTS, MUSTARD, INDIGO, STARCH, CHEESE, SOAP, CANDLES.

Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO.

Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

LIQUID BLACKING, in boxes do RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder), also, best Java and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1825—48-1t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of E. & B. Henry was dissolved on 25th day of December 1824, all those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given, and all those holding claims against said firm are requested to call and receive payment at their former stand where Richard Henry, who is authorised to settle all accounts of said firm will strictly attend to that business.

ELIJAH HENRY,
RICHARD HENRY.

Blacksmith's Business.

Richard Henry continues to carry on the Blacksmiths business at the former stand, at the upper end of the upper market, Water Street Lexington. He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general assortment of new work in his line, warranted of the best quality.

January 4th 1826—1-1t

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col. Sharp, in the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room lately occupied by Col. Sharp, in Frankfort, as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.

Dec 16th 1825—50—6m

LA MOTTE'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Motte's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4, 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Belton [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is encased in a stero or clock label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleveland—PRATT and MEACH, Druggists Buffalo—O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—EYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Bug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.

May 25th 1825—1 year.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description executed at this Office.



POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

SMON TESTY.

Or the man who is always finding fault.

Poor Simon leads a wretched life,
For he is ever pleased;
His time is one continued strife,
By every one he's teased.
With happiness he's never blest'd,
In day time or at night;
Amazement he has oft' express'd,
That he alone, does right.

His neighbors are a set of fools,
So Simon oft' has said;
A. violates all reason's rules,
B. lies too long in bed,
C. holds his head by far too high,
D. carries his too low;
E. walks as tho' he meant to fly,
And F. walks quite too slow.

In short, to take the Alphabet,
From A. to Z. you'll find;
At every character he'll fret,
Not one will please his mind.
In piety and wisdom too,
He thinks, himself profound;
But fails at Christian, Turk and Jew,
Not one of them is sound.

The fair sex also bear their part,
His satire oft' they feel;
For when his tongue once takes a start,
It flies round like a wheel.
At Biddy's corset aims a blow,
At Susan's bonnet sneers;
And Charlotte's cap of Calico,
Has cost him many tears.

His wife, poor creature, never sees,
A single moment's rest;
Tho' hard she tries, she cannot please,
Her life's perpetual pest.
He treats her with the utmost scorn,
Blames all that she can say;
He raves, because his son was born,
Upon the sabbath day.

He blames all widows, every bride,
All maidens and all wives;
He blames his friend because he died,
His enemy that lives.
Should Simon Testy ever die,
I know not where he'd go;
For Heaven, he'll surely think too high,
And Hell as much too low.

CASITATOR.

AMUSING.

When George the second was once at masquerade, he observed Miss Chudleigh in a habit which very closely bordered upon the naked: "My dear lady," said the good natured monarch, "suffer me to put my hand upon that soft bosom."

"Sir," said she, "give me your hand and I will put it on a much softer place." She took his right hand, and put it on his own forehead.

The Jews have a proverb—"that he who breeds not up his son to some occupation makes him a thief."—and the Arabians say, "that an idle person is the Devil's playfellow."

To be angry, is to revenge the faults of others upon ourselves.

Prophecies for 1826.—In the course of the present year a number of ladies will catch cold for want of clothing; while others will carry their whole wardrobe on their back, and yet be starved to death.

Several young ladies, of good property, will fall violently in love with young men of no property, or expectations; dreadful disappointments will consequently ensue on both sides.

A great many lectures and sermons will be preached, and unattended to.

Novel reading will be the rage, and young misses will rise early and go to bed late, to read love tales.

It will be the fashion for ladies to wear no pockets, and from circumstances, some gentlemen may not require any.

Several duels will occur, when the parties will miss fire, it being their original intention not to hurt each other.

A few days since two young ladies, near Camberwell, were accosted by a gypsy woman who told them, that for a shilling each, she would show their husbands' faces in a pail of water; which being brought they exclaimed—"Lord! we see only our own faces."—"Well," said the old woman, "those faces will be your husbands when you are married."

FROM THE DUMFRIES MAGAZINE.

ANECDOTE OF A MONKEY.

Jack was particularly dexterous, and though somewhat tricky, was prized for his power of amusing the sailors when trade winds bore them steadily along, or when the fear of squalls made their own thoughts a little troublesome to them. Well, some time in the year 1818 the vessel embarked on her homeward voyage, and among other passengers, carried a lady who had a child at the breast who was only a few weeks old. When the weather permitted, the lady took regular exercise on the deck, sometimes with her infant charge in her arms, but oftener at a moment it had been rushed to slumber by the motion of the ship, the rushing of the waters, and the whispering of the breeze, opiates custom soon renders powerful, and which, in the present instance, were allowed to supersede both the necessity of a cradle and the lullaby of a nurse. In August the weather became remarkable fine, and one beautiful afternoon, when the vessel was plunging the waters waste, with clusters of sea-fowls sporting in the wake—the sun looking forth in all his majesty, and next to himself, illuminating the two saddest objects of nature—the expanded ocean and the expanded sky—the Captain perceived a distant sail—a vessel that is always welcome at sea, and which, amidst the vast solitudes of the Atlantic, may be compared to the meeting of pilgrims in the desert. This discovery attracted the attention of all on board, and after the Captain had gratified his curiosity, he politely banded the glass to the lady, that she might obtain a clear view of an object which the naked eye was unable to distinguish from the fleecy clouds that every where fringed the horizon's verge. At this time Mrs. B. had the baby in her arms, but being aware that it could not harm itself by rolling, she wrapped her shawl about the little innocent, and placed it on a sofa on which she had been sitting. Capt. B. assisted her to steady the

glass, but scarcely had she applied her eye to the instrument, when the helmsman exclaimed, in a tone that indicated the deepest emotion, "Good God! see what the mischievous monkey has done!" A mother's fears are easily excited, and the reader may judge of the lady's feelings, when, on turning round, she beheld the animal in the act of transporting her beloved child to the very top of the mast. And here it may be necessary to explain that the monkey was nearly 4 feet high, & so strong and active, that while it grasped the infant firmly with one arm, it climbed the shrouds by the aid of the other with astonishing haste, and seeming unembarrassed, by the weight of its burden. One look was sufficient for the mother, and that look had well nigh been her last. Though she attempted to speak, the words either died away on her lips, or were rendered inarticulate by her sobs and groans; and had it not been for the prompt humanity of those around her, she would have fallen prostrate on the deck, where she was afterwards stretched to all appearance, a lifeless corpse. Situated as he was, the Captain knew not what to do when he looked at his passenger speechless, motionless, and deadly pale, he almost fancied that life had fled; and when he thought of her child that was swinging aloft under the care of so strange a nurse, he expected every minute that the capricious monkey would become tired of his toy, and drop it into the ocean or dash it on the deck. Often as he had crossed the wide Atlantic, and braved the perils of the winter's storm—often as he had been placed in circumstances in which he would have given the wealth of nations, had the wealth of nations been his to give, for the privilege of treading the earth with safety—never amid all the changes and chances of a seaman's life, had his feelings been exposed to so severe a trial. The sailors could climb as well as the monkey, but the latter watched their motion narrowly; and ascended higher up the mast, the moment one of them put his foot upon the shrouds, the Captain became afraid that it would drop the child and endeavor to escape by leaping from one mast to the other. In the mean time the little innocent was heard to cry; and though many thought it was suffering pain, their fear on this point was soon dissipated when they observed the animal imitating exactly the motions of a nurse, by dandling, soothing, and caressing its charge, and even endeavouring to hush it asleep. From the deck the lady was conveyed to the cabin and gradually restored to the use of her senses; and then her cries were most distressing, and, though she was kindly assured that all would soon be well it required the utmost exertions of two men to prevent her from coming on deck with a view of ascending herself. In the mean time, many plans were tried to lure the culprit from his birth above; but finding all fail, the Captain, as a dernier resort ordered every man to conceal himself below. This order was promptly obeyed, and Mr. C. himself quietly took his station in the cabin stair, where he could see all that passed without being seen. This plan happily succeeded; for the monkey, on perceiving that the coast was clear, cautiously descended from his lofty perch, and replaced the infant on the sofa cold and fretful, and frightened indeed, but in every other respect as free from harm as when he took it up. The humane seaman had now a most grateful task to perform: the babe was restored to its mother's arms, amidst tears, and thanks and prayers, and blessings—thanks to man for his sympathy and aid, and deeper gratitude to the Divine Being, whose arm, though unseen, had shielded the innocent amidst pains and perils such as perhaps never before impinged over the head of a creature so young.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of E. & R. Henry was dissolved on 25th day of December 1824, all those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given, and all those holding claims against said firm are requested to call and receive payment at their former stand where Richard Henry, who is authorised to settle all accounts of said firm will strictly attend to that business.

ELLIS HENRY,
RICHARD HENRY.

Blacksmith's Business.

Richard Henry continues to carry on the Blacksmiths business at the former stand, at the upper end of the upper market, Water Street Lexington. He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general assortment of new work in his line, warranted of the best quality.
January 7th 1826—14-1f

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-1f

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO.
October 20, 1825—42-1f

N. B. All letters must be post paid.

LEXINGTON

HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41-1f

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOD on hand.
PATRICK COUGHLIN.
January 13th, 1826—2-1f

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Complete Prize List of the Draw-

ING OF

CLASS NO. 2. NEW SERIES,

Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbers drawn from the wheel.

First Day—Sept. 17. 1825.

NOS. 28, 24, 1.

Second Day—Oct. 8, 1825.

NOS. 14, 8, 20.

Third Day—Nov. 5, 1825.

NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole drawn under the immediate observation of the magistrates of the county, committee, from the Louisville board of trustees, and superintending committee, appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the managers office, and open, at all times for the examination of the public.

The agent respectfully referring the holders of tickets to the scheme of said class, has the honor to announce the following, as the result, agreeably thereto.

1000 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 5, 10, 29.

508 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 8, 14, 20.

500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 1, 24, 28.

100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them, No's 10, 29.

35 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them, No's 5, 10.

20 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them, No's 5, 29.

10 DOLLARS, each, to the 72 tickets having upon them, No's 8, 14, 3, 20, or 14, 20.

5 DOLLARS, each, to the 8 tickets having upon them, No's 1, 24, 1, 28, or 24, 28.

2 DOLLARS, each, to the 1881 tickets having upon them, either of the first six drawn numbers, to-wit; either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14 No. 20, No. 24, or No. 28.

All other Tickets are Blanks.

Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are invited to present them and receive their money forthwith; remembering, that if not presented before the 5th of March next, they are considered by the scheme as donations.

The attention of the public is now solicited to the scheme of CLASS No. 3.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS.

Which will positively be drawn within thirty days if the sale of Tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers—Four ballots to be drawn—ALL IN A FEW MINUTES.

1 PRIZE OF \$2000 IS \$2000

1 " " 500 " 500

1 " " 500 " 500

1 " " 250 " 250

20 " " 100 " 2000

20 " " 50 " 1000

30 " " 10 " 800

760 " " 4 " 3040

884 PRIZES, - - - \$10,120

1140 BLANKS, - - - - -

2024 TICKETS, AT \$5, - - - \$10,120

ABOUT ONE AND A FOURTH BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The tickets in this lottery, are formed by the ternary combination of 24 numbers, from 1 to 24, inclusive; and to determine their fate, the twenty-four numbers will severally be put into a wheel, on the day of drawing, from which, FOUR ONLY WILL BE DRAWN; and that Ticket having on it, as a combination,

The 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to \$2000

The ticket having the 1st, 2d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 500

That having the 1st, 3d and 4th numbers drawn will be entitled to 500

And that having the 2d 3d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 250

Those tickets having the 1st and 2d numbers drawn will be entitled to 100

Those having the 1st and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to 50

All other tickets having either of the two numbers drawn, will be entitled to 10

And all tickets having one of the numbers drawn will be entitled to 4

Those tickets having neither of the four numbers drawn will be BLANKS.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes paid the moment they are drawn, and subject as usual, to a deduction of twenty per cent. Prizes not demanded within four months after the drawing, will be considered as donations. The highest prize will be paid, in part by fifty tickets in the present lottery, which are now deposited in the United States Bank, subject to the order of the fortunate person who draws it. The two five hundred dollar prizes will be paid, in part, by twenty tickets each in the next class.

Tickets can be obtained at the scheme price, [FIVE DOLLARS.] until the 25th inst—after which they will advance to SIX DOLLARS—therefore, it is recommended, that orders be made immediately; and if for five tickets or upwards, a discount of five per cent will be allowed. Vendors and others, residing at a distance, may rest assured that the same prompt attention will be given to their respective commands for tickets, as if personal application were made. Letters will be addressed [post paid] to James M. Pike, Louisville or Lexington.

It is most earnestly hoped, that the friends to the object which this lottery is intended to promote, will not be backward in making their purchases immediately; in which event, the public may depend upon this class being drawn within the time above specified.

49—1f

J. M. PIKE, Agent.

*Paid to Mr. Young, in the Court House immediately after the Lottery was drawn.

Ohio Cheese and Flour,

FOR BEST OHIO FLOUR.

30 Casks Western Reserve CHEESE of superior quality, just received and for sale at the Store of.

G. W. ANDERSON.

January 6, 1826—1-1f

MARNIX VIRDEN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving his seat, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.
Lexington, July 29th, 1825.—30-1f

Journeyman Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12-1f

Transylvania University.

Medical Department.

THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are respectfully invited.

DR. DUDLEY, on Monday.
DR. CALDWELL, on Tuesday.
DR. DRAKE on Wednesday.
DR. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.
DR. BLYTHE, on Friday.
DR. SHORT, on Saturday.

DANL. DRAKE, M. D. Dean.

Oct 31, 1825—44-1f

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sides, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. furnished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35-1f

\$50 REWARD.

I will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty two and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly, of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE.

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-1f

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison, HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.

Lexington Dec 8, 1825—49-1f

Iron and Castings.

RED River and Slate Iron works are now in operation, a constant supply of Iron of the first quality, and a general assortment of Castings will be constantly kept, in the old Iron Store, on short street below the Jail—by

WILLIAM MACLEAN Agent

For RICHARD HAWES.

January 5 1826—11f

LAW LECTURES.

J. Bledsoe and C. Humphreys, PROPOSE delivering a course of Lectures on Law respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov, and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the Tickets of both will not exceed 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their Tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science. J. Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C. Humphreys on equity Statute, Mercantile law & the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

J. BLEDSOE,
C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—1f

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable

WHEAT

At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superior

FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

Dec. 16th 1825.—50—1f

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 27th inst. a negro man named

JORDAN,

about five feet six or seven inches high, a light mulatto, chunky well set, a scar on his forehead, slutters a little when confuted; took with him a black Hat of my make, a blue Cassinet Roundabout, and Grey Cassinet Pantaloons, a pair of nearly new Boots, and a pair of fine Shoes. he will likely make for Canada, and pass for a Hatter.

I will give \$20 for the delivery of him to me in Lexington, and pay all reasonable charges, or \$50 if taken out of the state and delivered to me or confined as above.

JOHN STEELE.

Lex. Ky. 27th Jan. 1826—4-1f



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON TEL.)

JOHN M. HEWETT,

SHOW MANUFACTURING and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The Common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel. The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel.

The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentle and best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast.

Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,